

Federalist Paper 10= Benefit of a Large Republic

Factions-Liberty is to a Faction what air is to fire

Factions are life→regardless of how petty and insignificant , people will divide into competing groups.

Some interests such as Property are the most common.

Larger Republics-> More Factions

Smaller Republics->fewer factions-> tyranny of the majority

Factions are not static-> as groups get larger, alliances tend to shift more

- **Pure democracies cannot solve the problem of factions,(in part because pure democracy can only occur in small groupings) which is why they do not last**
- **Republics are better forms of government because representation by the people cures the diseases of faction-**
- **How many people should be represented by a single representative? – larger elections provide a protection against poor, less “established characters”- too large and you have too attenuated a situation.**
- **cannot have too many because they will not be acquainted with local concerns and cannot have too few because they will lose sight of the bigger picture**

For Madison- Representative Government allowed the citizenry to work w/individual representatives who would have “civic virtue” and therefore ensure the common weal. Nonetheless, representatives are not immune from their own concerns

Federalist Paper 51

Checks and Balance

Humans are imperfect->how to Govern?

Need Government! But how to control Government?

Checks- divide and arrange- interests of one is the check on the other

Governments those who create and enact laws predominate

Benefits of a BICAMERAL SYSTEM

Different modes of voting, terms etc....--keep em separate!

Branches of government should be separate but have some involvement in the appointment process-,

Enhance the Executive's Power- The executive branch has an interest in the legislative as the legislative has an interest in the Executive

Power is divided- State and National

Within each Government; State and National, power is further divided

Rights are protected by the distributions of power amongst so many entities

The more interests, the better

The strong remain vulnerable- so will likewise protect the weak- identity of interests

LESSON FROM MADISON ABOUT THE US CONSTITUTION- EFFICIENCY IS SECONDARY TO CONTROL OF BASE INSTINCTS- GOVERNMENT IS TO GOVERN BUT ALSO TO BE CONTROLLED. US GOVT IS DESIGNED TO BE CAUTIOUS AND DELIBERATE!

Government should be CAUTIOUS AND DELIBERATE-

NOT JAMES MADISON- "POWER CORRUPTS AND ABSOLUTE POWER CORRUPTS ABSOLUTELY" LORD ACTON (1804) critiquing Napoleon Bonaparte